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for the country, is published every Saturday morning,
at the low price of \$4 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Cunard steamship CALEDONIA, Captain E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston at 6 P. M. on Thursday, in a little over fourteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. She brings up London advices to the evening of the 3d inst. and Liverpool to the 4th inclusive.
The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult. in 13 days from Boston, with the remains of the acquittal of McLeod, and the release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian authorities. The McLeod news had been awaited with intense anxiety, and was received with lively satisfaction. The conduct of Judge Gridley and Mr. J. A. Spencer is especially commended. The funds immediately exhibited an improvement, and the apprehensions of war with this country are virtually dispelled.

The trial is published pretty fully in the leading British journals, but some of the comments upon it evince gross ignorance or stupidity. Mr. Hall's opening remark to the jury that if they observed any failure, through timidity or incapacity, in the discharge of his duty, it should only serve to redouble their vigilance in the performance of their sworn duty, is perverted into an exhortation to convict the prisoner, whether he should be able to show grounds for it or not! Mr. Webster's conclusion that, in his judgment, an individual should not be held responsible for acts of which his Government had assumed the responsibility, is made the basis of an absurd demand that our Government should alter its Constitution as to render the States subordinate in all international concerns to the General Government—as if they were not so already. The course of our State Executive and Judiciary in relation to McLeod was not based on an assumption of State sovereignty, but upon one of Judicial inviolability—upon the position that a person regularly indicted for murder must be tried for murder, and that neither the Executive nor Judiciary can lawfully screen him from such trial. All the grounds here taken—whether sound or unsound—would be just as good in England as here. The demand of the English journals is in every view preposterous. Our Government and People are now fully responsible for any perverse or illiberal action of any State, and can never be made less or more so. State sovereignty has never been set up by our Government to parry the demands of a foreign nation.

FIKE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

A fire broke out in the tower of London on the 29th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armoury was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost innumerable quantity of trophies won by the army and navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet high. The loss is supposed, by the Times, to exceed \$5,000,000.
The fire broke out in the Round Tower at half-past 10 o'clock, and was discovered by the sentinel on duty without, who fired his musket, roused the battalion there quartered and the civil officers. The nine Tower engines were immediately brought out, but hardly water could be procured for one; the Tower was very high and when the city engines arrived the gates were locked and fresh orders were required before they could be admitted. By this time the upper part of the Tower was in flames, and the lower so fastened that hose could not be carried up. Still the water was deficient. At half past 12 the conflagration had attained a fearful height. At 1 the Clock Tower fell in. The heat was now so intense that the burning Tower could not be approached. Explosions were continually taking place from ordnance, cartridges, &c. &c. The White Tower, the Jewel Tower, and the Church of St. Peter were in imminent danger. The ammunition from the first was hastily removed, some to another magazine, but most of it thrown into the River.
The Jewel Tower was broken open, and the Crowns, Jewels, &c. hastily abstracted and carried to a place of safety, without loss. The fire, however, did not extend further, though it was not entirely subdued the next day. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

Daniel O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin on the 1st of November.

The acquittal of the Queen was daily expected—her Majesty had been indisposed, but had recovered her usual health. The Liverpool European of 4th inst. says:—“We have not yet to announce the birth of a Prince of Wales, though such an event is expected to be very near at hand. Her Majesty, meanwhile, continues in the enjoyment of excellent health.”

The Dowager Queen Adelaide was seriously indisposed, at Sudbury Hall, with a catarrhal inflammation—and bulletins were issued by her physicians. She was recovering at the last advices.

The first fatal accident that has occurred on the Grand Junction Railroad since its opening in 1837 took place on the 27th Oct.—by which Mr. Thos. Phillips, the eminent vocalist, lost his life, by imprudently jumping upon the train after he had started—and a Mr. Lowe, by getting out before the train had stopped.

The Choeira, it is said, has made its appearance in Bristol.

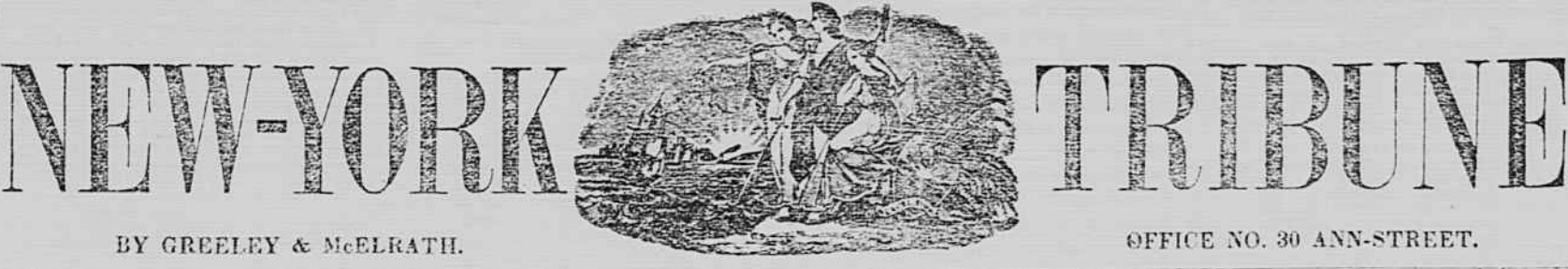
The Journal des Debats announces the failure of two of the most extensive commercial houses of Geneva for £300,000. Their names are Bastieri (Banker and Changer), Modet, and Noli, (Merchants.)

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

Lord Ellenborough had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor General of India.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, in his robes as Lord Mayor, in favor of a Repeal of the Union!

The packet ship Rochester, Woodhouse, from New York, arrived at Liverpool the 3d inst., with one day's later news than brought by the Acadia.



BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET. VOL. I. NO. 103. NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1841. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Styx steam frigate, Captain Vidal, arrived at Spithead, Portsmouth, early on Monday morning, Nov. 1st.—This ship sailed a few days since for Canada, having on board Sir Charles Bagot. The cause of her return is her having carried away her connecting-rod, and otherwise damaged her machinery, when coming out of Cork harbor, which anchorage she put into owing to the recent severe westerly gales. Sir Charles Bagot left Portsmouth for London immediately.

His excellency Sir Charles Bagot will, it is said, re-embark for Canada, on board the Illustrious. Her Majesty's Government originally wished that his Excellency should have been conveyed to Halifax in one of Mr. Cunard's steamships, to be there sworn into office, and to have then proceeded in the same conveyance to Quebec. An apprehension, however, that the weather might lay up the vessel in that port for the winter, precluded the carrying out this intention.

From a return just printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the quantity of cotton wool imported into England, and retained for home consumption, during the last three years, was as follows: In 1839, 455,036,755 lbs.; in 1840, 452,000,277 lbs.; and in 1841, 528,142,743 lbs.

The total number of railways in the United Kingdom, for which Acts of Parliament have been obtained, is 71—of which 51, in length 4,308 miles, are wholly open; 9 are partially open, 47 miles in length, of which 103 are now open; 7, whose length is 224 miles, are not commenced, or not yet open in any part of their line.

STUPIDITY IN EXCHEQUER BILLS.
The papers give the particulars of a fraud which has been committed, to an immense amount, by forged Exchequer Bills.

The monetary circles of the metropolis have been lately thrown into consternation by the discovery of a series of forgeries, perpetrated through the medium of forged exchequer bills, on a scale of gigantic magnitude. Triplicates of exchequer bills have been found to be in circulation to the amount, it is currently asserted, of upwards of £300,000. Loans were obtained, from time to time, for several years past, on these triplicate copies, at exorbitant rates of interest. In depositing these spurious issues of exchequer paper, a strict injunction was uniformly given that they should not be put into circulation, but that they should be reserved for redemption by the depositors. The greatest possible anxiety was also manifested to get back the exact numbers thus deposited. It is said that the money obtained as loans upon these triplicates was employed in speculations in the foreign securities, especially in Spanish stock. The Times remarks that the disclosures recently made “have brought to mind many circumstances in the money market, for months and even for years past, which were thought, at the time, mysterious and unaccountable, but which, in the hurry of business, passed away without further observation.”

The only party who had hitherto been taken into custody, as being implicated in these transactions, is Mr. E. Bowman Smith, the chief clerk in the comptroller-general's office. It is said that Mr. Smith was made the tool of some designing knaves among the jobbers on the Stock Exchange, and that, having involved himself and his associates in serious losses, the mode of raising money by false exchequer bills was adopted, in the hope that subsequent gains might enable them to withdraw them from the hands of those with whom they were deposited as the representatives of security.

One broker, we have heard, has actually given up £50,000 of the forged bills, and on Wednesday it transpired that the offices of several persons in the city had been searched under a warrant from the secretary of state. Mr. Levi, the great contractor of tolls round London, it is rumored, was a large holder of these fictitious securities, on which he had advanced money.

The discovery of the fraud, we are told, was made through the counterfoils—those portions of the bills that are left, as in cheque-books, after the cheque or bill has been issued—and these counterfoils upon examination at once detected the forgery. At present the real merits of this most serious affair are confined to the government and the chief members of which, including the premier, the chancellor of the exchequer and the home secretary, have been closely engaged, for several days, in examining various parties, and endeavoring to sift the matter thoroughly.

Lord Montagu, who is Comptroller of the Exchequer, and a most sorry figure in this very untoward business. The hands would appear to have been committed, to use a true expression, “under his very nose.” On the position occupied by his lordship, in reference to these malpractices, the Times remarks:

“Surely the ridicule of all foreign nations, independently of our own, must attach to the whole of this affair, when it is perceived that a functionary like Lord Montagu, called a ‘Comptroller’ of the Exchequer, whose most important duty would be to attach his signature to the issues, and who receives for that purpose £200,000 annually of the public money, performs all his work by deputies, who sign for him, not by order or procuration, which would transfer to them some portion of the responsibility, but who write his name, and endeavor to imitate, as nearly as they can, his real signature—that is, to commit forgery by authority; and all this extending over a circulation of the unfunded debt which has never been less than £200,000,000 annually, and has been heretofore very much greater.”

FRANCE.
Two more arrests have taken place in Paris in reference to the attempt of Quenisset. It appears certain that a corps of 80,000 men is about to be formed by the French Government along the Spanish frontier. A great part of the south of France has been inundated.

There appears to exist no longer any doubt of the intention of the French Government to disarm to a considerable extent. The Gazette des Tribunes of Saturday states that a serious quarrel arose on Sunday, the 21th, among the laborers employed on the fortifications of Paris, in which four of the combatants were wounded, all of whom have since died.

The investigation into the late attack on the lives of the king's sons has led to the discovery of evidence that, had either of the princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have broken forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are everywhere taking place, and documentary and other evidence is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected. The day had not been fixed for the trial of Quenisset, as every moment appears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution. The imputed proprietor and publisher of the *Moniteur Republicain*, which was established in 1830, was repeatedly expressed its approval of regicide, and was tried on Saturday, and acquitted. Five persons had already been sentenced to five years imprisonment for their connection with this infamous publication. The ground of acquittal on this last occasion was, that the accused had not been identified.

We lament to add that, in addition to the widespread conspiracy above referred to, a spirit of insubordination is rapidly extending itself through-

out the French army. A soldier of the name of Froment, the seventh under sentence of death in the prison of the Abbaye for the same offence, has been condemned for striking his superior officer.

The Temps persists in asserting the probability of a coalition between MM. Mole and Thiers, but the notion is altogether too absurd to be entertained for one moment.

General Leopold O'Donnell has arrived in Paris. The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that several regiments have been ordered by the French Government to approach the Pyrenean frontier, and that a squadron of ships of war has been despatched to the Spanish coast, in order, according to the *Presse*, that France may be ready for any reprisals which the Spanish Government may think proper to direct, in revenge for the alleged support given to the insurrection.

The *Presse* attributes the suppression of the revolt to the universal disgust created among the ex-regent's partisans by her mean disavowal of all connexion with the insurrection; and sneers at Serran Olozaga for what was, nevertheless, a perfectly justifiable stratagem.

The letter of our London correspondent of the 21st confirms the announcement of the *Ten Times*, that Admiral Casey had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to put to sea. On the 20th the admiral hoisted his flag on board the *Suffren*, which ship, with the *Marengo*, *Jupiter*, and *Scipion*, was expected to sail on the 23d. The *Jenn* and *Neptune*, forming part of the division, would follow Admiral Casey on the return of the latter ship from Tunis. Many rumors are afloat as to the destination of this squadron, some affirming that it is intended for the coast of Spain, and others that it will proceed to Brest, and thence to the United States, in anticipation of a war between England and America. Vice Admiral Baudin arrived at Toulon on the 20th, to be in readiness to take an active command should circumstances require it. Among other rumors current on the Bourse on Sunday, it was said that Espartero had signed a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, by which the duties on British goods would be reduced 20 per cent; that the Spanish Ambassador in Paris had demanded his passports; and that a corps of 45,000 men was on the point of being concentrated along the Pyrenean frontier.

In spite of the denuded condition of the royal treasury, and the disturbed state of the country, a courier from Madrid arrived at Paris on Sunday last, with funds for the payment of the greater portion of the arrears of pay due to the French Auxiliary Legion.

The Commerce asserts that a corps of from 35,000 to 45,000 men is to be assembled along the frontier.

The Gazette de France says it has been decided by government that only 16,000 men shall at present advance to the Spanish frontier, but that 14,000 more, to make up 30,000, shall be stationed there to approach the frontier if wanted. This journal also asserts that M. Olozaga is insisting on the removal of Queen Christina and her advisers from Paris.

Queen Christina continues to enjoy the civilities of Paris, and the society of the Royal Family of France. All admit the entire failure of the Spanish movement; those most favorable to its progress now declare that it was a mistake. In Paris it continues, however, to be the sole topic of discussion, and the conduct of the French Court is very warmly debated and narrowly criticized.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The displeasure of France at being placed, as respects commercial matters, upon an equality with all other nations by the United States, is far from having subsided. La Presse states, that “it was at first contemplated by the French Government to retaliate upon the United States for their late revenue bill by imposing a tax upon American cotton. It was soon discovered, however, that such a measure would be injurious to France herself, by forcing her to buy at a dearer rate an article with which she cannot dispense.” “There is another mode of making reprisals,” observes La Presse, “which has been more favorably received, particularly in the seaports, and which the government is disposed to adopt—namely, to withdraw from the United States the benefit of the treaty concluded by M. Hyde de Neuville, dated the 24th of June, 1822—a treaty which establishes a perfect reciprocity in the advantages granted to either flag in the French and American ports. We, for our part, are fully convinced of the impolicy of such a measure. It would not remedy the evil—it would only aggravate it. The system of reprisals forms part of a development of the principles of political economy which we disapprove. It is, in fact, clear that if we levy dues upon American bottoms the price of freight will be increased, and as cotton is indispensable for our manufactures, and we cannot obtain it except in America, it follows that an increased expense of freight would fall upon the consumers.”

“Another fact speaks for itself. Before the treaty of 1822 there were but 14 French vessels engaged in the North American trade—27 American and 102 foreign; whilst in the year 1839 there were 34 French and 146 American ships engaged in the same trade.”

SPAIN.

The insurrection is at an end. On quitting Pampeluna, O'Donnell, as we before stated, moved on Estella, apparently hoping to raise the population as he proceeded, but he met with little encouragement, though the French telegraphs all most represented his progress as a triumphal one. The people remained deaf to his appeals: the name of Christina failed to rally the peasantry round his standard, and perceiving the utter hopelessness of the attempt, he abandoned it in despair, and retreated toward the French frontier. The last telegraphic despatch published in the Paris *Moniteur*, the paper, which, not a fortnight since, paraded his successes, “announces the entry of the Spanish insurgent Generals O'Donnell, Piquero, Jauregui, Urbistondo, and Iriarte, with 1,200 soldiers and 400 officers, into the French territory. The Regent (Espartero) was expected at Irun. It was believed that he would form his army into columns, in order to establish the new line of customs.”

From Bayonne we learn that Monte de Oca had not been shot by Zuburano, on whose head he had set a price of 100,000 reals, but by orders of General Roda. The communication with Madrid, through Vittoria, had been re-opened.

Madrid, by the last advices, was tranquil. General Espartero left for the north on the morning of the 19th, attended by his staff, and accompanied by the Ministers of War and of the Interior. The National Guard had assembled to line the streets through which he passed; and, as he traversed their ranks, he halted before each of their banners, and addressed a short harangue to the banners, recommending them to watch over the peace of the capital, and to secure the safety of the Royal orphans. Brigadier Norzagaray, one of the chiefs of the insurrection of the 7th inst., was tried by the Military Commission on the 19th, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Brigadier Quiroga stood next on the list for trial. Madrid was left without troops of the line. The Ministry continued to dismiss all disaffected persons.

PORTUGAL.

Affairs at Lisbon seemed to threaten another crisis. Clubs “to support the Queen's authority” had been formed in the army, in opposition to

the revolutionary clubs, and it seemed far from unlikely that a collision would take place. Seven commercial houses failed in the city during the week ending on the 18th Oct.

The decree abolishing the differential duties has been published. Instead of the premium of 15 per cent given to the importers of foreign goods in Portuguese vessels, one-fifth more of the duties is to be levied on such goods when brought in foreign ships, not of the country from which the goods themselves originate. In regard to ships of those countries wherein differential duties are, or may be, imposed upon Portuguese shipping, the government is invested with a discretionary power to retaliate. The operation of the decree is to commence three months after its date (Oct. 18th) for ships coming from ports in Europe or North America, and six months for all others.

ALGERS.

The following telegraphic despatch relative to Algiers, appears in the *Moniteur*:
“General Bugey D'Alger to the Minister of War. ‘The garrison of Algiers has successfully accomplished its second revictualing of Millanah. It beat the enemy at Chassel Ghatta. According to the confession of the Arabs themselves they had more than 200 killed, and a great number wounded. We have lost but one officer and two soldiers, and have had thirty wounded.’”

BEELIUM.

DETECTED CONSPIRACY IN BRUSSELS.—The *Courier Belge*, published late on Saturday evening, Oct. 30th, has the following article:
“While France has been convulsed with *canuts*, Spain by insurrection, and the United States and England by agitation, the world beheld the tranquility of Belgium with astonishment. It was scarcely possible that this state of things could continue, for Belgium is every bit as constitutional, and, consequently, must ‘go ahead’ as fast as other nations which keep continually progressing in their onward course. The powers that be are not a jot less stronger, therefore we also must show some signs of life, and thus this night have we also had our conspiracy.”

With these remarks the Brussels papers go on to give a full detail of a detected conspiracy, which does not appear to us to amount to much, and concerning which the London Morning Herald gives its opinion of it thus:
“The affair indeed seems to have been a wild attempt of a few penniless desperadoes, having nothing to lose, and ready to head an *emute* in any country; and the police would appear to have been in perfect acquaintance with all its details. The whole matter, plot and plotters, seems thoroughly contemptible.”

GERMANY.

A letter dated Berlin, Oct. 21, says that the envoys of Brunswick and Lippe Detmold, signed on the 19th instant the convention by which these two countries join the German Customs Union.

A German paper mentions the discovery of a valuable coal mine in the immediate neighborhood of Berlin, so valuable that it is expected, in another year the new mine will be made to produce one third of all the fuel required for the city. For a city which already contains a manufacturing population of forty thousand souls, the discovery must be of the greatest importance.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has issued several recent decrees intended to obliterate still more the nationality of Poland. Russian coins are to be substituted for those heretofore issued by the mint at Warsaw, and all accounts are to be kept in Russian currency after the 1st of January, 1842.

Letters from Trebisonde of the 12th of September say that an insurrection has broken out in Georgia against the Russian authorities. The insurgents, it is said, by way of a sequel, burnt the quarantine establishment, Akhesika, (probably Achalzik.)

ITALY.

The son of Paganini is now at Rome, endeavoring to procure a revision by the Pope of the judgment in virtue of which the Sardinian government has hitherto refused to authorize the isbination of his father, according to the rites of the church.

The Journal des Debats announces the failure of two of the most extensive commercial houses of Genoa for \$300,000.

According to a table published by the Univers, the population of Rome, reckoned up to Easter last, was 158,308. In 1842 it was 148,456.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Levant mail has arrived with letters from Constantinople of the 26th, and Alexandria of the 6th of October.

A most violent shock of an earthquake occurred at Constantinople on the night of the 5th, such indeed as the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever witnessed. The first shock, felt at twenty-five minutes after two in the morning, was strong and lasted for some time. The second at three o'clock, and lasted from twenty to twenty-five seconds. This was succeeded half an hour afterward by a third and slight shock; and at seven in the morning occurred a fourth. A great deal of damage was done in the Khan, at Constantinople, and in the surrounding villages many lives were said to have been lost; but our correspondent states that there were only five or six persons killed, though the loss of property is very extensive.

The military organization of Turkey was going on satisfactorily, and a good disposable army will go a great way toward insuring the future safety of the empire. General Jechmas has been placed by the sultan's firman at the head of the staff, and this measure, prompted by Lord Ponsonby, augurs well for the morals and respectability of the Ottoman army.

Beside financial difficulties, the Porte has many other weighty matters, that call for his constant attention, such as the state of Tripoli, the attitude of Mehemet Ali, whose actions are at variance with his professions, and the discontent of the rayah populations.

From Alexandria there is no news of moment. The liberation of the Syrians in the service of the pasha was continued. About 7000 had already left Egypt, and more were expected from the upper country in order to be shipped off.

Letters from Alexandria of the 6th inst. state that Mehemet Ali, after having visited several provinces of Lower Egypt and Mansourah, returned to Cairo on the 1st inst. The Nile, which had risen to the height of 23.13-24 cubits, had fallen to 23.84 cubits. On the 29th of September it rose to 24.1-24 cubits, by which the island of Rhoda was entirely inundated. In the province of Behera forty villages were swept away by this inundation. Women, children, cattle, and crops of all kinds were carried off by the torrent. In the Delta, where the Pacha's farms are situated, the injury done did not amount to one-tenth of that incurred last year, because embankments were made against the river, and 20,000 soldiers, with an additional pay of a piaster a day, were contented so as to preserve those embankments from the effect of the water.

All the materials necessary for forming a railroad, five leagues in length, between Kairshah and Kaffmagiar, had been conveyed to the ground, and this road, when completed, would serve to transport the produce of the Delta. The Syrian troops, to the number of 5,000 men, had left Alexandria for Beyrout, on board vessels provided by the Pacha.

The fortifications of Alexandria were still being strengthened, and 187 Paikham mortars had been ordered at the foundry of Liege to replace the old guns.

Mr. Anderson sailed from Alexandria on the 26th ult., on board the *Oriental*, for England, making with him the definite treaty concluded with the Pacha, relative to the transit of goods from India through Egypt.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

From Constantinople we learn that Lord Ponsonby had his far-well audience of the Sultan, and sailed in the *Acheron* steamer on the 18th inst. Letters from Beyrout of the 2nd inst. state that the mountainous districts of Syria still continued in a disturbed state, notwithstanding the united efforts of the English and Turkish authorities to restore tranquillity.

The island of Candia remained perfectly tranquil; but apprehensions were entertained that the insolence of the armed Turks would provoke another insurrection.

LIVERPOOL TOBACCO MARKET.

The sales of Tobacco during the month of October amounted to 1313 hids. We have to notice a general decline in prices since our last. Kentucky stemmed has given the least, good and fine parcels still commanding a premium. The stock of the market, at the close of August and early in September, sections, however, which brought 94.5 may now be had at 91. In Virginia leaf and stemmed, the late sales have been decidedly below what was obtained at the opening of the market, to the extent, we would say, of 43 to 44 per lb. There have been some sales during the month 1420 hids Virginia leaf and 516 stemmed, 36 Kentucky leaf and 1890 stemmed, and there are in the warehouse 912 hids still to be sold.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 26.—The cotton market has been somewhat quiet the week. The trade have been the chief buyers, but their purchases are not to a moderate extent, being less than the average weekly consumption. There have been taken on 900 Surat, 1000 American, and 1000 Egyptian, for export, not exceeding 22,000 bags. Prices are without alteration, except for the common and middling qualities of American descriptions, which have receded 4 per lb. Owing to the lightness of the import, the stock of the market, at the close of the month, will be about 100,000 bags, and will probably continue to do so until the end of the year, which will rather tend to the least, the maintenance of prices. The report of the 26th inst. inclusive: 50 Sea Island, 14 1/8; 10 Stained 1/2, 21 1/2; 1000 Egyptian, 3 1/2; 7200 Orleans, 5 1/2; 4200 Alabama and Mobile, 5 1/2; 340 Pernambuco, 5 1/2; 160 Bahia and Macao, 5 1/2; 600 Maranhao, 5 1/2; 600 Pernambuco, 5 1/2; 1000 Egyptian, 3 1/2; 3300 Surat, 3 1/2; 200 West India, 5 1/2.

October 26.—Today's demand for Cotton has been very moderate, and the sales of the market amounted to only 3000 bales. The market has been taken entirely by the Trade. Prices are without alteration.

November 2.—Today's demand for Cotton has been rather dull, not more than 3000 bales having been disposed of. The market has been taken entirely by the Trade. The business has been chiefly in American, with the exception of 300 Surat. Holders offer pretty freely at steady rates.

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